

der that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of The World.

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

PAIGN FUND.

I contribute.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, box 2544 New York City.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATE.

The Boston "Globe" Will Receive the New England Subscriptions.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

Boston, Aug. 14.—The Globe published the following notice in its issue of today:

"A notable opportunity presents itself this year for the spread of sound Democratic and tariff-reform literature throughout the land.

"This plan of campaign can be waged to advantage everywhere, but especially, perhaps, among the great agricultural population of the West.

"Every Democrat must, therefore, see the need and value of the movement started by the New York World to raise funds in the East for spreading the light of political truth in these regions.

"The field is, in truth, ripe for the harvest. A vigorous, persistent educational campaign during the next few weeks means triumph next November.

"The Globe joins in the promotion of the plan outlined and will receive subscriptions for the Western campaign fund."

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the Globe, subscribes \$1,000.

The "Record" Will Collect the Dollars of Pennsylvania Democrats.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The Record published this morning the following notice:

"The Record, acting with the New York World to raise funds for the Western Democratic campaign, has the following introduction:

"One of the important features of the coming Presidential campaign is contained in the following announcement, which will be made by the World to-morrow:

"Then, under the heading 'The Record Will Co-operate,' it said:

"The Record, acting with the New York World to-morrow open its columns for subscriptions to this fund. Its purpose is outlined in the above editorial, but the details of the project will be given in full in Monday's Record."

On the editorial page the Record has the following: "There is a feeling abroad among the Democracy that not only New York, Connecticut and Indiana, but also Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and perhaps other States of the great West, may with proper effort be included in the Democratic column of States this year. Acting under this conviction the New York World has opened a subscription to pay the expenses of carrying on an educational campaign in the debatable Western States. It is not proposed that New York, Connecticut nor any other close State shall be neglected. But it is contended that many of the Western States hitherto classed as Republican are fair fighting ground for the Democracy. All good Democrats and true patriots will avail themselves of the opportunity to add their contributions to the cause of political regeneration in the West; the Record will cheerfully help on the good work."

William M. Singler, owner of the Record, contributes \$1,000.

The "Post-Dispatch," the Chief Democratic Paper of St. Louis, Joins.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—The plan proposed by the New York World to raise funds for an especially vigorous Western Democratic campaign is approved by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the following editorial published this morning:

"The day Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Chicago Convention the Post-Dispatch said: 'Cleveland was nominated without New York's vote and can be elected without the vote of New York. If the Democrats of the country outside of the Empire State set their hearts upon work with a will to that end they can accomplish it. Carry New York by all means, but let it come from the column of Democratic States next November, not from the triumphal arch of Democracy. It is a task to which the Democracy is urged by the highest considerations of partnership and patriotism.'"

"The Democratic campaign for the winning of the West is inaugurated to-day. It is known New York that the suggestion of an efficient and vigorous plan of campaign comes. The World, realizing the danger of depending upon one political State, which most necessarily be doubtful, and recognizing the splendid possibilities for Democratic success in the West, undertakes the leadership of the task. Its strong shoulder is placed to the wheel, and with the pledged co-operation of the Post-Dispatch and other prominent Democratic papers it proposes to win this victory for the party."

Democracy, or at least opposition to latter-day Republicanism, and where there are excellent chances to win with earnest and intelligent effort.

"The World's plan appeals far more strongly to Western than to Eastern Democrats. They are already enlisted in the cause, and the promise of magnificent aid from the great Democratic newspapers and Democrats of the East will spur them to more energetic action. There are stimulus and enthusiasm, renewed vigor and inspiring hope in the proposal. The Democrats of the Western Democratic States cannot help their part at home or contribute more efficiently to national success than by helping this movement and contributing liberally to its support."

"The Post-Dispatch, in pledging its hearty co-operation to the World, has assumed its pledge of the cooperation of all Democrats of the West, and especially of Missouri."

ILLINOIS.

(From The World of Aug. 14.)

Illinois was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1818 until 1860.

Even in the "Land-of-the-Jacks," it remained a Democratic State until 1860, when it was carried by the Republican party, which carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 10,729.

In the same year the campaign was fought strictly on the tariff issue, the Democratic plurality was nearly 24,000, and of the nine members chosen all but one were Democrats.

While the Democratic majority of 24,000 carried the State for Governor, the Republican party at home or contribute more efficiently to national success than by helping this movement and contributing liberally to its support."

"The Post-Dispatch, in pledging its hearty co-operation to the World, has assumed its pledge of the cooperation of all Democrats of the West, and especially of Missouri."

MINNESOTA.

(From The World of Aug. 14.)

Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

From that time until 1860 it was uniformly and strongly Republican. But in 1860 the Republican vote was a small minority.

The population of Minnesota at the time of admission had been drawn almost entirely from the Northern States, chiefly New England, and in a small degree from Scandinavia.

The one question then at issue in national politics was the tariff, and the Republican vote was naturally Republican.

The first Presidential election in which it voted was that of 1860. Slavery, with the threat of secession, had issued its ultimatum, and the North was in the mood to accept the challenge.

In 1860 the Republican party, renouncing its youth and high moral purpose, was united and strong. Opposition was divided into three factions, under the lead of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell. Minnesota gave a Republican majority of 6,330 in a total vote of 41,300.

Then came the stress of war, during which economic questions resolved themselves into problems of life and death. The tariff was a question of the country. All tariffs were revenue measures and war measures, and questions concerning them did not enter into political discussions. After the war the issues engaged during its progress held Minnesota to the Republican faith so strongly that her record on Presidential elections has remained unbroken, as follows:

1860—Republican majority 6,330. Total vote 41,300.

1864—Republican majority 29,498. Total vote 58,996.

1868—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

1872—Republican majority 27,455. Total vote 54,910.

1876—Republican majority 27,455. Total vote 54,910.

1880—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

1884—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

1888—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

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2100—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2104—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2108—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2112—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2116—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2120—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2124—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2128—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2132—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2136—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

2140—Republican majority 21,750. Total vote 43,500.

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than in Wisconsin. This effort in behalf of the Democrats was aided by the sumptuous dinner passed by the Republicans, more especially by the Bennett law, in which the Republican party carried itself to the theory that it is the right of the State to interfere with the education of the children not only in the public but in the private schools.

In 1888 the Democrats again lost the State, although their vote had increased in 1884. In 1892 the Democrats carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 10,729.

In the same year the campaign was fought strictly on the tariff issue, the Democratic plurality was nearly 24,000, and of the nine members chosen all but one were Democrats.

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